

Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING OCT. 8, 1954

VOL. XII, NO. 41, PAGES 1247-1262

VOTING PARTICIPATION

GOP Lawmakers Answered Roll Calls, Took Stands Oftener Than Democrats

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

INDIVIDUAL PERCENTAGES

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS

NEVADA SENATE SEAT

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capitol quotes

WHICH STATISTICS D'YA USE?

Happy Days -- "Individual incomes after taxes are said to be running a bit higher than a year ago -- probably due to a reduction in income tax rates. Incidentally, American manufacturing corporations in the first seven months of 1954 paid out \$2.4 billion in dividends, or 3.5 per cent more than during the same period in 1953....While the farm owner's income has declined by 27.9 per cent in the last five years, pay of the farm worker has increased 6.5 per cent; the railroader, 8.8 per cent; the retailer, 9 per cent; the factory worker, 12.5 per cent; the government employee, 12.6 per cent; the school teacher, 15.4 per cent; and the communications worker, 16.6 per cent." -- Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), Sept. 27 newsletter.

Fala vs. Checkers -- "Three and a half to five million unemployed, no matter which set of figures you use (and there are both) are not just statistics. One hundred and sixty seven depressed areas are not just statistics. Each number is a human being who needs food, clothing, shelter, medical care. The statistics are families whose children need shoes, who need their teeth fixed, who need a seat in a safe school. It isn't a statistic that stands helplessly before a "no help wanted" sign. It's a human being. To the Administration, maybe the three and a half million figure is no cause for alarm. To the man and woman behind that statistic, there's plenty of heartache. You might argue with cold calculations that we are not in a depression. Well, maybe we're not, but the millions of unemployed are. This is exactly what I mean by the misunderstanding of human dignity. Have you heard those Republican speeches? We're talked at as if we didn't have the intelligence to understand more than a two-syllable word. The tone? Kindly, fatherly, the gentle pat on the head, the 'there, there, now, we know just what ails you, laddy' of the toothpaste salesman. I'd match the ghost of Fala anytime against Checkers." -- Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Sept. 30 speech in Miami, Fla.

ONE MAN'S MEAT

"The Democratic high command is riding forth across the plains in full command of a briefcase bulging with epigrams, adjectives, and witticisms worthy of Cyrano de Bergerac and Don Quixote. Their hearts, bleeding for the poor taxpayers whom they had forgotten for 20 years, their pens loaded with South American curare, Messrs. Truman and Stevenson have mounted their oratorical horses and are

hurrying madly in opposite directions. Mr. Truman asks the nation to 'support' President Eisenhower by electing Democrats to Congress. No one can recall his ever suggesting the election of a Republican to support him. Mr. Stevenson is asking the nation to reject President Eisenhower entirely by electing Democrats to Congress. This sounds a little more logical. The one thing they seem to agree on is electing the Democrats. If this seems confused, it is undoubtedly intentional. The Democrats have won many an election by playing 'class against class,' North against South, East against West, for so long a time that they do it automatically. It has worked in the past, they figure it will work again. If they're right, we must be awfully wrong." -- Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) Oct. 2 newsletter.

DONKEY AND ELEPHANT

"In Political Americana, Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) tells of the origin of political emblems; the donkey for the Democratic Party and the elephant for the Republicans. These appear at the top of a party's column of candidates on the ballot. They were originally introduced to aid illiterate voters to identify their candidates' names. But the emblems are labels of party loyalty. The symbols were first used in 1870 in a cartoon which appeared in Harper's Magazine, and both were figments of the vivid imagination of the famous cartoonist, Thomas Nast. The attributes presently ascribed to the respective symbols depend on the point of view. To the Democrats, the donkey is a symbol of homely, down-to-earth appeal, sagacity and usefulness. To the Republicans, the elephant stands for strength and intelligence. We will not go into what the donkey means to a Republican, nor will we venture to describe the meaning of the elephant as it appears to the Democrats." -- Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D W. Va.), Sept. 30 newsletter.

SELLING SHORT

"The 1929 stock boom was financed by bank loans. The present boom is financed by our own national policy of easy money. Referring to that policy, the Wall Street Journal recently said: 'The suspicion is that someone has been made timid by a bite from the political bug. Politics requires "prosperity." Prosperity requires "easy money." So the requirements of good management must yield a bit so as not to interfere with enough easy money to make prosperous politics.'" -- Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), Sept. 29 press release.

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VOTING PARTICIPATION

Congressmen Went On The Record On Nine Of 10 Roll Calls In 83rd

Actually Casting "Yea" Or "Nay" On Most Key Issues

Members of the 83rd Congress went on the record on nine of every 10 roll-call votes, and actually cast "yea" or "nay" votes on most of the roll-call issues. Both Voting Participation and On-The-Record averages were higher for the 83rd Congress than for the 82nd.

The Voting-Participation average for all Members in the 83rd Congress was 86 per cent. For the 1954 session alone, the average was 84 per cent; the 1953 score was 87 per cent. Members' 1954 On-The-Record score of 89 per cent was 2.3 per cent lower than the 1953 average, giving an average for the 83rd Congress of 90 per cent.

Members often miss roll-call votes in even-year sessions because of the demands of political campaigns. Congressional Quarterly's Voting-Participation tally takes into account only the "yea" or "nay" responses on roll-call votes. CQ's On-The-Record scoring covers the various ways a Member could make his position known on roll-call vote issues -- through "yea" or "nay" votes, "pairs," announced stands, or replies to CQ polls.

82nd-83rd COMPARISON

The following comparison shows that Voting-Participation and On-The-Record averages in both the House and Senate for 1953-54 were higher than comparable 82nd Congress averages:

	83rd Congress		82nd Congress	
	House	Senate	House	Senate
Voting Participation	86%	84%	83%	79%
On The Record	90	91	87	87

While voting averages were higher for the 83rd Congress, there were fewer roll-call votes. There were 147 roll calls in the House and 260 in the Senate,

for a 1953-54 total of 407. In the 82nd Congress, 181 roll calls were taken in the House and 331 in the Senate, for a total of 512.

Republicans in the GOP controlled 83rd Congress led in Voting Participation with an 88 per cent score, compared to an 83 per cent average for Democrats. In the 1954 session alone, Republicans scored 87 per cent to 82 per cent for the Democrats.

GOP lawmakers also went On-The-Record more often. They compiled a 92 per cent score, compared to the 89 per cent Democratic average for both sessions of the 83rd Congress. Republicans in the 1954 session alone went On The Record 91 per cent of the time, compared to an 87 per cent score for the Democrats.

(For individual Voting-Participation and On-The-Record averages, see charts, pp. 1252ff.)

Voting Participation

When called upon to vote during the 83rd Congress, both Republicans and Democrats answered "yea" or "nay" more often than they did in the 82nd Congress.

Voting-Participation averages for the 83rd and 82nd:

	83rd	82nd
Congress, all Members	86%	82%
Republicans	88	83
Democrats	83	81
Senate, all Members	84	79
Republicans	88	77
Democrats	82	81
House, all Members	86	83
Republicans	88	85
Democrats	84	81

Only Senate Republicans had higher Voting-Participation scores in 1954 than in 1953. The 1954 voting averages were based on 76 roll calls in the House (compared to 71 in 1953) and 171 roll calls in the Senate (compared to 89 in 1953).

Voting-Participation averages compiled in 1954 and 1953:

	1954		
	House	Senate	Total Congress
Democrats	82%	82%	82%
Republicans	86	88	87
Both Parties	84	85	84

	1953		
	House	Senate	Total Congress
Democrats	86%	84%	86%
Republicans	90	85	89
Both Parties	88	84	87

REGIONAL VOTING

A CQ survey of Voting Participation on a regional basis for the 83rd Congress showed that Members from Western states led with 88 per cent averages. Republicans in every region had higher averages than Democrats. Regional Voting Participation percentages for the 83rd Congress:

	Republicans	Democrats	Regional Total
Senate			
East	88%	85%	87%
Middle West	85	83	84
South & Border	90*	82	82
West	92	83	88
House			
East	89%	80%	86%
Middle West	88	84	87
South & Border	91	85	85
West	89	87	88

*The score of only one Republican.

STATE VOTING SCORES

Maine's Senators compiled a 99 per cent Voting Participation average in the 83rd Congress to lead all Senate state delegations. In the House, Nevada's lone Representative scored 100 per cent, Idaho's two Members averaged 98 per cent, and the four-member Colorado delegation averaged 96 per cent. Virginia's 10-member delegation scored 94 per cent. (For comparative voting in the 83rd and 82nd Congresses, see chart, p. 1248.)

Almost half the Senate membership in the 83rd Congress scored 90 per cent or more in Voting Participation. But only two Senators -- both Republicans -- answered "yea" or "nay" on every roll-call vote in the 83rd Congress.

This was the distribution of Senators in each percentage category:

Per cent	1954		83rd Congress	
	GOP	Dem.	GOP	Dem.
100	2	0	2	0
90-99	29	11	28	13
80-89	9	22	10	20
70-79	3	5	3	7
60-69	3	6	4	5
50-59	2	2	1	2
40-49	0	1	0	0

Voting Participation

	SENATE		HOUSE	
	Total 83rd	Total 82nd	Total 83rd	Total 82nd
	1	2	3	4
	%	%	%	%
Ala.	80	87	88	86
Ariz.	86	96	81	87
Ark.	78	80	92	89
Calif.	92	81	87	78
Colo.	96	87	96	94
Conn.	92	68	86	87
Del.	89	91	93	90
Fla.	94	86	90	87
Ga.	77	73	83	81
Idaho	89	90	98	91
Ill.	86	85	84	82
Ind.	71	71	93	88
Iowa	82	75	86	93
Kan.	92	80	93	89
Ky.	92	89	86	80
La.	86	91	72	60
Maine	99	74	82	85
Md.	91	75	93	83
Mass.	87	67	89	85
Mich.	95	92	81	81
Minn.	90	83	89	89
Miss.	76	86	92	92
Mo.	85	86	89	79
Mont.	86	63	92	85
Neb.	90	68	83	88
Nev.	77	69	100	77
N. H.	75	57	79	90
N. J.	90	90	91	84
N. M.	73	56	90	81
N. Y.	84	94	80	76
N. C.	73	85	83	76
N. D.	86	74	83	72
Ohio	84	71	87	86
Okla.	77	80	93	78
Ore.	89	88	80	80
Pa.	84	58	88	85
R. I.	91	88	78	85
S. C.	85	86	77	79
S. D.	92	92	90	93
Tenn.	75	68	80	77
Texas	89	91	83	83
Utah	96	81	90	81
Vt.	77	71	93	82
Va.	79	73	94	87
Wash.	92	69	93	91
W. Va.	83	86	90	79
Wisc.	63	71	91	85
Wyo.	97	80	70	88

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.), not included in the preceding distribution, had a 1954 voting record of 88 per cent. His average for the 83rd Congress was 86 per cent.

SENATE VOTING "HIGHS"

Margaret Chase Smith (R Me.) and Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) were the only two Senators to chalk up 100 per cent Voting-Participation scores in both sessions of the 83rd Congress. At the other end of the voting scale, Sens. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) and James O. Eastland (D Miss.) were low in their respective parties for both the 1954 session and the entire 83rd Congress.

These were the Senatorial Voting-Participation "highs" for the 83rd Congress:

Republicans		Democrats	
Dworshak (Idaho)	100%	Johnson (Texas)	98%
Smith (Me.)	100	Holland (Fla.)	97
Payne (Me.)	99	Jackson (Wash.)	97
Aiken (Vt.)	98	Johnson (Colo.)	95
Crippa (Wyo.)*	98	Clements (Ky.)	94
Hickenlooper (Iowa)	98	Stennis (Miss.)	94

*Based on eligibility for 93 roll calls in 1954.

Republican "high" scores for the 1954 session alone were exactly the same as averages for the 83rd Congress except for Aiken, whose 1954 score was 99 per cent, and Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) who had a 1954 score of 99 per cent. The Senate Democratic "highs" for 1954 were: Jackson and Johnson (Texas) with 98 per cent each; Clements and Holland, each with 96 per cent; and Johnson (Colo.), Long and Stennis, each with 95 per cent.

SENATE VOTING "LOWS"

The lowest Senate Voting-Participation averages for 1954 and the 83rd Congress:

83rd Congress			
Republicans		Democrats	
Flanders (Vt.)	56%	Eastland (Miss.)	57%
McCarthy (Wis.)	60	Kefauver (Tenn.)	59
Capehart (Ind.)	64	Chavez (N.M.)	62
Wiley (Wis.)	66	McCarran (Nev.)	62
Bridges (N.H.)	68	Kerr (Okla.)	65

1954			
Republicans		Democrats	
Flanders (Vt.)	52%	Eastland (Miss.)*	47%
McCarthy (Wis.)	58	Kefauver (Tenn.)*	50
Wiley (Wis.)	60	Sparkman (Ala.)*	58
Capehart (Ind.)	61	Chavez (N.M.)	64
Bridges (N.H.)*	69	Lennon (N.C.)*	64
		McCarran (Nev.)	64

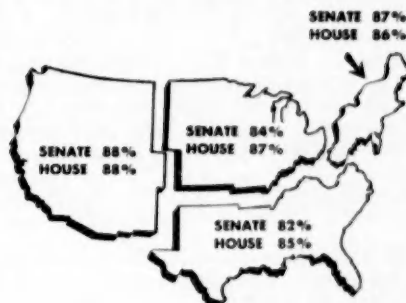
*Senators who sought renomination in 1954.

HOUSE VOTING BREAKDOWN

Nearly half the 435 House Members had Voting-Participation averages of 90 per cent or higher, while about 40 per cent of the Representatives were in this top category during the 1954 session alone.

How Often They Voted

83rd CONGRESS...percentage of roll call votes in which members actually participated—voted "yes" or "nay"



THE PARTY BREAKDOWNS

Republicans vs. Democrats

SENATE

	R	D
EAST	88%	85%
SOUTH	90	82
MIDWEST	85	83
WEST	92	83

HOUSE

	R	D
EAST	89%	80%
SOUTH	91	85
MIDWEST	88	84
WEST	89	87

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Although the number of Representatives voting 100 per cent of the time dropped from 31 in 1954 to 11 for the 83rd Congress as a whole, generally higher scores in the 1953 session brought the number of House Members in the 90-99 per cent class up to 195 for the 83rd Congress -- 45 more than were in this voting category in the 1954 session alone.

Distribution of House Members in each Voting-Participation percentage category:

Per Cent	1954		83rd Congress	
	GOP	Dem.	GOP	Dem.
100	17	14	7	4
90-99	79	71	109	86
80-89	78	54	70	64
70-79	23	36	22	34
60-69	12	13	7	15
50-59	5	13	2	8
40-49	2	4	1	0
30-39	1	6	0	3
20-29	0	2	0	1
10-19	0	2	0	0
0-9	1	0	0	0

Rep. Frazier Reams (I Ohio), not listed in this distribution, had a Voting-Participation score of 100 per cent in 1954, and a 96 per cent average for the 83rd Congress.

HOUSE "HIGHS, LOWS"

Eleven House Members answered "yea" or "nay" on every roll-call vote during the 83rd Congress. Seven were Republicans; four were Democrats.

The seven House GOP "100 percenters" were Reps. William C. Cole (Mo.), James P.S. Devereux (Md.), Hal Holmes (Wash.), Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.), John H. Ray (N.Y.), Edward H. Rees (Kan.), and Clifton Young (Nev.). The four House Democrats with 100 per cent voting scores were Charles E. Bennett (Fla.), Paul Brown (Ga.) and J. Vaughan Gary (Va.).

William H. Natcher (Ky.) served 100 per cent, but he was eligible only for the 76 votes in 1954.

In the 1954 session alone, 31 Representatives -- 17 Republicans and 14 Democrats -- chalked up 100 per cent Voting Participation scores. These Members in addition to the two-session "100 percenters" listed above were:

Republicans: William H. Bates (Mass.), Jackson E. Betts (Ohio), Clarence J. Brown (Ohio), Angier L. Goodwin (Mass.), H. R. Gross (Iowa), Cecil M. Harden (Ind.), William E. McVey (Ill.), Paul F. Schenck (Ohio), James E. Van Zandt (Pa.) and John M. Vorys (Ohio).

Democrats: Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.), Omar Burleson (Tex.), Brady Gentry (Tex.), Don Magnuson (Wash.), Fred Marshall (Minn.), Melvin Price (Ill.), Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (Ala.), James W. Trimble (Ark.), John C. Watts (Ky.) and Frank M. Karsten (Mo.).

Rep. Alvin F. Weichel (R Ohio), who was ill during 1954, had the lowest Voting-Participation score in Congress. He did not vote "yea" or "nay" on any 1954 roll call. Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.), had the lowest combined voting average for both sessions of the 83rd Congress -- 20 per cent.

Voting-Participation "lows" in the House:

83rd Congress		
Republicans	Democrats	
Weichel (Ohio)	Buckley (N.Y.)	20%
Taylor (N.Y.)	Dingell (Mich.)	34
Dolliver (Iowa)	Chatham (N.C.)	39
Curtis (Neb.)	Powell (N.Y.)	39
Kearney (N.Y.)	Heller (N.Y.)	50*
	Lyle (Texas)	50

*Based on eligibility for 119 roll-call votes.

1954		
Republicans	Democrats	
Weichel (Ohio)	Buckley (N.Y.)	17%
Curtis (Neb.)	Sutton (Tenn.)	18
Harrison (Wyo.)	Chatham (N.C.)	26
Short (Mo.)	Lyle (Texas)	28

On The Record

Despite the fact this was a Congressional election year in which about one-third of the Senators were busy with political campaigns, the Senate made something of a record in going On The Record in 1954.

In a five-year period, the highest Senate On-The-Record average had been 90.2 per cent in 1949. The second highest score was 89.7 per cent in 1953. Senators topped these scores with a 91 per cent On-The-Record average for 1954 and the 83rd Congress as a whole.

The House On-The-Record score of 88 per cent in 1954 fell below the record 91.8 per cent average set in 1953, but topped the 83.7 per cent House score for 1952 -- which, like 1954, was an election year.

Republicans went On The Record more often than Democrats in both chambers in 1953 and 1954. During the 1952 session, House Republicans had an 87.1 per cent average, compared to an 80.8 per cent score for House Democrats. But Senate Democrats in 1952 topped Senate Republicans, 88 per cent to 85.5 per cent.

On-The-Record averages for the 1954 session alone, and the 83rd Congress as a whole are as follows:

	1954	83rd Congress
Congress, all Members	89%	90%
Republicans	91	92
Democrats	87	89
Senate, all Members	91	91
Republicans	94	93
Democrats	89	89
House, all Members	88	90
Republicans	90	91
Democrats	86	88

SENATE DISTRIBUTION

More than two-thirds of the Senators had On-The-Record averages of 90 per cent or higher for both the 1954 session and the entire 83rd Congress. Distribution of On-The-Record percentages of Senate Republicans and Democrats for the 1954 session and the 83rd Congress as a whole:

Per cent	1954		83rd Congress	
	GOP	Dem.	GOP	Dem.
100	5	2	4	0
90-99	32	29	33	29
80-89	9	9	9	10
70-79	1	6	2	8
60-69	1	1	0	0

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.), who was omitted in the above Party distribution, had a 95 per cent On-The-Record score for both 1954 and the 83rd Congress.

SENATE "HIGHS"

Only four Senators -- all Republicans -- went On The Record 100 per cent of the time during both sessions of the 83rd Congress. In the 1954 session alone, there were seven Senatorial "100 per centers" -- five Republicans and two Democrats. Senate "highs" for the entire 83rd Congress were:

Republicans		Democrats	
Smith (Me.)	100%	Long (La.)*	99%
Payne (Me.)	100	Holland (Fla.)*	99
Dworshak (Idaho)	100	Jackson (Wash.)	99
Bennett (Utah)	100	Johnson (Texas)	98
Aiken (Vt.)*	99	Clements (Ky.)	97
Ferguson (Mich.)	99	Douglas (Ill.)	97
Knowland (Calif.)	99	Johnson (Colo.)	96
Reynolds (Neb.)	99**		

*Senators who scored 100 per cent in the 1954 session alone.

**Based on eligibility for only 81 roll calls in 1954.

In most cases, the Senatorial "highs" for the 83rd Congress were also "highs" in the 1954 session. Among the exceptions: Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) scored 98 per cent in 1954, but had two-session On-The-Record average of 92 per cent.

SENATE "LOWS"

The lowest Senate On-The-Record averages for the 83rd Congress were compiled by Democrats. The four GOP Senators on the "low" list were all chairmen of Senate Committees. Senate "lows" for the whole 83rd Congress, and 1954 alone:

83rd Congress			
Republicans		Democrats	
Wiley (Wis.)	75%	Eastland (Miss.)	71%
Capehart (Ind.)	77	McCarran (Nev.)	71
Bridges (N.H.)	81	Chavez (N.M.)	74
McCarthy (Wis.)	81	Byrd (Va.)	75

1954			
Republicans		Democrats	
Wiley (Wis.)	67%	Eastland (Miss.)	63%
Capehart (Ind.)	77	Kefauver (Tenn.)	71
McCarthy (Wis.)	80	McClellan (Ark.)	73
Bridges (N.H.)	83	Byrd (Va.)	73

Of the Senators with the lowest On-The-Record averages for the 1954 session, Eastland, Kefauver, Bridges and McClellan were running for re-election. All but McClellan were among the 83rd Congress "lows", as well. McClellan, however, went On The Record 100 per cent of the time during the 1953 session, which brought his average for the 83rd Congress to 82 per cent.

HOUSE BREAKDOWN

More than half of all House Members went On The Record on 90 per cent or more of all roll-call vote issues in the 1954 session and the 83rd Congress as a whole. The number of House Republicans and Democrats in each voting percentage category was as follows:

Per cent	1954		83rd Congress	
	GOP	Dem.	GOP	Dem.
100	29	19	13	6
90-99	95	87	134	110
80-89	65	56	57	68
70-79	21	27	11	21
60-69	4	15	2	6
50-59	3	6	1	3
40-49	0	4	0	1
30-39	0	0	0	0
20-29	1	1	0	0

Rep. Frazier Reams (I Ohio), not included in this distribution, had a 100 per cent On-The-Record score in 1954 and a 99 per cent average for the 83rd Congress.

HOUSE "HIGHS, LOWS"

Thirteen Republicans and six Democrats in the House chalked up "perfect" 100 per cent On-The-Record scores in both sessions of the 83rd Congress. In the 1954 session alone, there were 48 "100 per centers" -- 29 Republicans and 19 Democrats.

CQ's Yardstick

Voting Participation and On-The-Record averages are Congressional Quarterly's exclusive yardsticks for measuring how often Members of Congress voted "yea" or "nay" on roll calls and how often they made their stands known on roll-call vote issues. "Present" responses or general pairs on roll calls are not counted because they do not indicate opinion.

Percentages for lawmakers who were Members for only part of a session are based on the number of roll-call votes taken while they were in office. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 99-104 for Voting Participation and On-The-Record statistics for previous years.)

The 13 GOP Representatives who went On The Record 100 per cent of the time in the 83rd Congress were: Auchincloss (N.J.); Byrnes (Wis.); Cole (Mo.); Davis (Wis.); Devereux (Md.); Dorn (N.Y.); Fenton (Pa.); Holmes (Wash.); Keating (N.Y.); Nicholson (Mass.); Ray (N.Y.); Rees (Kans.); and Young (Nev.).

The six House Democrats with 100 per cent scores for the 83rd Congress were: Bennett (Fla.); Brown (Ga.); Gary (Va.); Johnson (Wis.); Natcher (Ky.); and Trimble (Ark.).

The Republican Representatives with 100 per cent On-The-Record scores for the 1954 session only were: Bates (Mass.); Betts (Ohio); Brown (Ohio); Cunningham (Iowa); Frelinghuysen (N.J.); Goodwin (Mass.); Gross (Iowa); Harden (Ind); Hyde (Md.); McVey (Ill.); Neal (W. Va.); Schenck (Ohio); Springer (Ill.); Van Zandt (Pa.); Vorys (Ohio); and Wolverton (N.J.).

The House Democrats with 100 per cent scores in the 1954 session only were: Abbitt (Va.); Aspinall (Colo.); Burleson (Texas); Friedel (Md.); Gentry (Texas); Jones (N.C.); Karsten (Mo.); Magnuson (Wash.); Mahon (Texas); Marshall (Minn.); Price (Ill.); Selden (Ala.); and Watts (Ky.).

Rep. Weichel had the lowest On-The-Record average for the 1954 session. The next lowest Republican On-The-Record score was compiled by Rep. Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), who was campaigning for Nebraska's nomination to a six-year Senate term. The lowest Democratic score was recorded by Rep. Pat Sutton (Tenn.), who campaigned unsuccessfully for the Senate seat of Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.).

These were the House "lows":

83rd Congress			
Republicans		Democrats	
Weichel (Ohio)	57%	Buckley (N.Y.)	47%
Dolliver (Iowa)	62	Powell (N.Y.)	52
Angell (Ore.)	69	Sutton (Tenn.)	54
Curtis (Neb.)	70	Dingell (Mich.)	56
Cotton (N.H.)	73	Lyle (Texas)	61

1954			
Republicans		Democrats	
Weichel (Ohio)	24%	Sutton (Tenn.)	20%
Curtis (Neb.)	51	Lyle (Texas)	41
Cotton (N.H.)	54	Lucas (Texas)	42
Angell (Ore.)	55	Buckley (N.Y.)	45
		Powell (N.Y.)	46

House: Voting Participation

1. Number of times each Representative voted "Yes" or "Nay" on the 76 roll-call votes that occurred during the second session of the 83rd Congress (Jan. 6 through Aug. 20, 1954).
2. Voting Participation percentage of each Representative on 76 roll calls in the 83rd Congress, second session, 1954. (Percentages for Representatives serving only part of a session are based on the number of roll calls for which each was eligible to vote.)
3. Voting Participation percentage of each Representative on 147 roll calls in the 83rd Congress, 1953-1954 (based on the number of roll calls for which each Representative was eligible).
4. Number of times during the 1954 session each Representative went On The Record through pairs (other than general pairs, which do not indicate opinion), announced stands or responses to CQ poll. (This column does not include "Yes" and "Nay" votes.)
5. Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Representative went On The Record in the 83rd Congress, second session, 1954. (Percentages are based on the number of roll calls for which each Representative was eligible.)
6. Per cent of roll call issues on which each Representative went On The Record in the 83rd Congress, 1953-1954.

[illegible]

* Not eligible for first roll call in 1953.
(1) Lipscomb (R Calif.) sworn in 1/6/54; 76 roll calls.
(2) Camp (D Ga.) died 7/24/54; 123 roll calls.

(3) Pilcher (D Ga.) sworn in 2/9/53; 144 roll calls
(4) Bowler (D Ill.) sworn in 7/13/53; 98 roll calls.
(5) Natcher (D Ky.) sworn in 1/6/54; 76 roll calls.
(6) Shafer (R Mich.) died 8/17/54; 143 roll calls.

And On The Record

1. Number of times each Representative voted "Yea" or "Nay" on the 76 roll-call votes that occurred during the second session of the 83rd Congress (Jan. 6 through Aug. 20, 1954.)

2. Voting Participation percentage of each Representative on 76 roll calls in the 83rd Congress, second session, 1954. (Percentages for Representatives serving only part of a session are based on the number of roll calls for which each was eligible to vote.)

3. Voting Participation percentage of each Representative on 147 roll calls in the 83rd Congress, 1953-1954 (based on the number of roll calls for which each Representative was eligible).

4. Number of times during the 1954 session each Representative went On The Record through pairs (other than general pairs, which do not indicate opinion), announced stands or responses to CQ poll. (This column does not include "Yea" and "Nay" votes.)

5. Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Representative went On The Record in the 83rd Congress, second session, 1954. (Percentages are based on the number of roll calls for which each Representative was eligible.)

6. Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Representative went On The Record in the 83rd Congress, 1953-1954.

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Harrison (R)	66	87	90	0	87	90	11 Jones (D)	75	99	98	1	100	99	1 Rivers (D)	50	66	64	3	70	72
2 Hruska (R)	61	80	88	4	86	90	12 Shuford (D)	67	88	92	3	92	94	SOUTH DAKOTA						
4 Miller (R)	67	88	92	4	93	95	NORTH DAKOTA						2 Berry (R)	62	82	86	6	89	91	
NEVADA							AL Burdick (R)	62	82	87	5	88	90	1 Lovre (R)	67	88	93	3	92	95
AL Young (R)	76	100	100	0	100	100	AL Krueger (R)	47	62	79	10	75	86	TENNESSEE						
NEW HAMPSHIRE							OHIO						2 Baker (R)	62	82	86	1	83	88	
2 Cotton (R)	38	50	71	3	54	73	14 Ayres (R)	62	82	88	2	84	89	8 Cooper (D)	75	99	99	0	99	99
1 Merrow (R)	70	92	87	0	82	88	23 Bender (R)	56	74	84	6	82	89	9 Davis (D)	30	39	57	24	71	76
NEW JERSEY							8 Betts (R)	76	100	99	0	100	99	4 Evins (D)	57	75	85	2	78	86
11 Addonizio (D)	72	95	97	1	96	97	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	69	91	86	3	95	94	3 Frazier (D)	66	87	88	2	89	90
3 Auchincloss (R)	75	99	99	1	100	100	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	74	97	96	1	99	99	7 Murray (D)	59	78	87	2	80	88
8 Canfield (R)	66	87	90	2	89	92	16 Bow (R)	68	89	95	4	95	97	5 Priest (D)	65	86	90	1	87	93
6 Williams (D) (7)	68	89	89	1	91	91	7 Brown (R)	76	100	90	0	100	97	1 Reece (R)	64	84	80	3	88	86
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	75	99	97	1	100	99	5 Clevenger (R)	64	84	91	2	87	93	6 Sutton (D)	14	18	51	1	20	54
2 Hand (R)	67	88	85	2	91	90	21 Crosser (D)	67	88	90	2	91	93	TEXAS						
14 Hart (D)	60	79	74	8	87	87	20 Feighan (D)	59	78	83	4	83	87	15 Bentsen (D) *	41	54	71	6	62	76
4 Howell (D)	66	87	90	2	89	93	18 Hays (D)	65	86	84	3	89	90	2 Brooks (D)	75	99	98	0	100	98
12 Kean (R)	73	96	97	1	97	97	2 Hess (R)	67	88	89	5	95	95	17 Burleson (D)	76	100	96	0	100	97
9 Osmer (R)	67	88	88	3	92	92	10 Jenkins (R)	73	96	95	0	96	95	AL Dies (D)	69	91	73	1	92	86
10 Rodino (D)	73	96	95	0	96	95	19 Kirwan (D)	70	92	90	1	93	92	7 Dowdy (D)	68	89	94	3	93	96
13 Sieminski (D)	65	86	87	5	92	94	4 McCulloch (R)	69	91	87	1	92	93	21 Fincher (D)	60	79	82	2	82	84
7 Widnall (R)	68	89	91	2	92	94	17 McGregor (R)	56	74	85	7	83	90	3 Gentry (D)	76	100	99	0	100	99
1 Wolverton (R)	75	99	97	1	100	99	6 Polk (D)	73	96	95	1	97	99	13 Ikard (D)	69	91	93	0	91	93
NEW MEXICO							9 Reams (I) *	76	100	98	0	100	99	20 Kilday (D)	71	93	71	0	93	72
AL Dempsey (D)	68	89	90	1	91	93	3 Schenck (R)	76	100	86	0	100	90	12 Lucas (D)	29	38	62	3	42	64
AL Fernandez (D) *	73	96	91	0	96	92	1 Scherer (R)	64	84	80	5	91	89	14 Lyle (D)	21	28	50	10	41	61
NEW YORK							15 Secrest (D)	43	57	68	9	68	84	19 Mahon (D)	76	99	98	1	100	99
3 Becker (R)	73	96	88	1	97	92	12 Vorys (R)	76	100	99	0	100	99	1 Patman (D)	58	76	84	3	80	87
37 Cole (R)	57	75	82	3	79	86	13 Welch (R)	0	0	45	18	24	57	11 Pogue (D)	69	91	92	1	92	93
2 Derounian (R)	74	97	95	1	99	97	OKLAHOMA						16 Regan (D) *	29	38	54	10	51	63	
26 Gamble (R)	61	80	76	3	84	80	3 Albert (D)	58	76	86	2	79	88	18 Rogers (D)	67	88	92	1	89	93
27 Gwinn (R)	53	70	75	3	74	80	1 Belcher (R)	66	87	90	1	88	91	6 Teague (D)	64	84	79	0	84	80
32 Kearney (R)	51	67	64	9	79	77	2 Edmondson (D)	74	97	97	0	97	97	8 Thomas (D)	73	96	95	0	96	95
38 Keating (R)	74	97	97	2	100	100	5 Jarman (D)	71	93	95	1	95	97	9 Thompson (D)	53	70	82	4	75	86
33 Kilburn (R)	49	64	77	7	74	84	4 Steed (D)	73	96	95	0	96	96	10 Thornberry (D)	73	96	93	1	97	95
40 Miller (R)	59	78	82	4	83	88	6 Wickersham (D)	70	92	93	1	93	96	5 Wilson (D)	40	53	73	10	66	80
30 O'Brien (D)	71	93	84	1	95	87	OREGON						UTAH							
39 Ostertag (R)	75	99	99	0	99	99	3 Angell (R)	38	50	65	4	55	69	2 Dawson (R)	74	97	95	0	97	97
42 Pillion (R)	60	79	80	1	80	82	2 Coon (R)	72	95	96	0	95	97	1 Stringfellow (R)	61	80	84	3	84	88
41 Radwan (R)	65	86	92	8	96	96	4 Ellsworth (R)	66	87	84	2	88	87	VERMONT						
43 Reed (R)	72	95	95	1	96	95	1 Norblad (R)	50	66	76	3	70	80	AL Prouty (R)	72	95	93	0	95	94
35 Riehlman (R)	65	86	88	2	88	91	PENNSYLVANIA						VIRGINIA							
28 St. George (R)	66	87	89	1	88	90	11 Bonta (R)	58	74	86	3	80	90	4 Abbott (D)	75	99	94	1	100	95
36 Taber (R)	67	88	93	1	89	95	30 Buchanan (D)	74	97	97	0	97	98	10 Brophy (R)	70	92	96	1	93	97
31 Taylor (R)	44	58	55	12	74	76	17 Bush (R)	72	95	78	0	95	84	3 Gary (D)	76	100	100	0	100	100
1 Wainwright (R)	58	76	82	5	83	87	10 Carrige (R)	65	86	86	2	88	90	2 Hardy (D)	75	99	93	0	96	94
29 Wharton (R)	67	88	90	1	89	92	29 Corbett (R)	70	92	93	4	97	96	7 Harrison (D)	68	89	92	2	92	94
34 Williams (R)	68	89	92	2	92	95	9 Dague (R)	70	92	93	2	95	95	6 Poff (R)	75	99	96	0	99	98
New York City							28 Eberharter (D)	71	93	95	2	96	97	1 Robeson (D)	70	92	95	0	92	95
5 Bosch (R)	70	92	93	0	92	94	12 Fenton (R)	75	99	99	1	100	100	8 Smith (D)	66	87	91	2	89	93
24 Buckley (D)	13	17	20	21	45	47	27 Fulton (R)	70	92	91	0	92	91	5 Tuck (D) (10)	71	93	88	3	97	92
11 Celler (D)	58	76	76	10	89	88	23 Gavin (R)	72	95	97	2	97	99	9 Wampler (R)	73	96	97	0	96	97
17 Coudert (D)	50	66	66	10	79	80	25 Graham (R)	62	82	90	9	93	98	WASHINGTON						
7 Delaney (D)	71	93	85	1	95	88	7 James (R)	57	75	80	7	84	87	4 Holmes (R)	76	100	100	0	100	100
23 Dollinger (D)	55	72	77	7	82	84	24 Kearns (R)	64	84	90	2	87	93	5 Horan (R)	63	83	86	2	86	88
18 Donovan (D)	63	83	81	1	84	82	8 Kelley (D)	64	84	86	2	87	89	3 Mack (R)	74	97	98	1	99	99
12 Dorn (R)	75	99	99	1	100	100	13 McConnell (R)	71	93	90	2	96	93	AL Magnuson (D)	76	100	96	0	100	99
22 Fine (D)	50	66	71	10	79	82	26 Morgan (D)	48	63	64	3	67	71	1 Pelly (R)	65	86	80	4	81	83
25 Fino (R)	56	74	77	4	79	81	16 Mumma (R)	72	95	97	2	97	98	6 Tollefson (R)	70	92	93	1	93	93
8 Heller (D) (8)	21	44	50	11	67	72	22 Saylor (R)	74	97	98	1	99	99	2 Westland (R)	67	88	87	3	92	91
6 Holtzman (D)	67	88	88	1	89	91	14 Rhodes (D)	72	95	97	2	97	99	WEST VIRGINIA						
21 Javits (R)	75	99	94	0	99	95	18 Simpson (R)	58	78	80	5	88	87	3 Bailey (D)	69	91	91	3	95	95
10 Kelly (D)	56	74	77	9	88	84	19 Stauffer (R)	73	96	94	1	97	95	6 Byrd (D)	69	91	93	3	95	96
9 Keogh (D)	49	64	69	10	78	82	20 Van Zandt (R)	76	100	99	0	100	99	5 Kee (D)	60	79	82	4	84	86
19 Klein (D)	42	55	64	14	74	79	15 Walter (D)	64	84	83	4	89	88	1 Molohan (D)	67	88	84	3	92	88
4 Latham (R)	63	83	82	3	87	87	Philadelphia						4 Neal (R)	74	97	98	2	100	99	
13 Multer (D)	67	88	88	4	93	93	1 Barrett (D)	58	76	74	4	82	83	2 Stagers (D)	71	93	92	2	96	97
16 Powell (D)	25	33	39	10	46	52	3 Byrne (D)	73	96	92	1	97	95	WISCONSIN						
15 Ray (R)	76	100	100	0	100	100	4 Chudoff (D)	60	79	80	7	88	88	8 Byrnes (R)	73	96	97	3	100	100
14 Rooney (D)	72	95	94	2	97	98	2 Granahan (D)	70	92	88	1	93	91	2 Davis (R)	74	97	99	2	100	100
20 Roosevelt (D)	35	46	59	16	67	76	5 Green (D)	59	78	71	9	89	83	9 Johnson (D) (11)	75	99	99	1	100	100
NORTH CAROLINA							6 Scott (R)	51	67	77	4	72	80	5 Kersten (R)	44	58	73	3	62	76
9 Alexander (D)	72	95	97	0	95	97	RHODE ISLAND						7 Laird (R)	71	93	97	0	93	97	
3 Barden (D)	48	63	69	6	71	76	2 Fogarty (D)	66	87	83	4	92	73	10 O'Konski (R)	60	87	82	2	89	93
1 Bonner (D)	61	80	81	3	84	87	1 Forand (D)	72	95	93	1	96	95	1 Smith (R)	72	95	93	1	96	97
7 Carlyle (D)	58	76	84	5	83	89	SOUTH CAROLINA						6 Van Pelt (R)	67	88	92	2	91	93	
5 Chatam (D)	20	26	39	20	53	62	4 Ashmore (D) (9)	61	80	86	6	88	91	3 Withrow (R)	68	89	92	1	91	93
4 Cooley (D)	69	91	83	0	91	87	3 Dorn (D)	60	79	84	4	84	88	4 Zablocki (D) *	73	96	92	0	96	97
8 Deane (D)	61	80	86	5	87	90	6 McMillan (D)	69	91	87	0	91	87	WYOMING						
6 Durham (D)	57	75	73	2	78	77	5 Richards (D)	40	53	62	8	63	73	AL Harrison (R)	37	49	70	9	61	76
2 Fountain (D)	70	92	96	2	95	97	2 Riley (D)	54	71	81	5	73	86							
10 Jonas (R)	75	99	99	0	99	99														

Senate: Voting Participation, On The Record

1. Number of times each Senator voted "Yea" or "Nay" on the 171 roll-call votes that occurred during the second session of the 83rd Congress (Jan. 6 through Aug. 20, 1954).
2. Voting Participation percentage of each Senator on 171 roll calls in the 83rd Congress, second session, 1954. (Percentages for Senators serving only part of a session are based on the number of roll calls for which each was eligible to vote.)
3. Voting Participation percentage of each Senator on the 260 roll calls in the 83rd Congress, 1953-1954 (based on the number of roll calls for which each Senator was eligible).
4. Number of times during the 1954 session each Senator went On The Record through pairs (other than general pairs, which do not indicate opinion), announced stands, or responses to CQ poll. (This column does not include "Yea" and "Nay" votes.)
5. Per cent of roll call issues on which each Senator went On The Record in the 83rd Congress, second session, 1954. (Percentages are based on number of roll calls for which each Senator was eligible.)
6. Per cent of roll call issues on which each Senator went On The Record in the 83rd Congress, 1953-1954.

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA		%	%	%	%	%	MAINE		%	%	%	%	%	OHIO		%	%	%	%	%
Hill (D)	156	91	90	6	95	94	Payne (R)	169	99	99	2	100	100	Bricker (R)	141	82	83	7	87	88
Sparkman (D)	100	58	70	30	76	83	Smith (R)	171	100	100	0	100	100	Burke (D) (6)	146	85	85	10	91	91
ARIZONA							MARYLAND							OKLAHOMA						
Goldwater (R)	139	81	83	17	91	92	Beall (R)	157	92	91	8	96	96	Kerr (D)	120	70	65	26	85	78
Hayden (D)	150	88	89	4	90	91	Butler (R)	150	88	90	8	92	94	Monroney (D)	151	88	89	7	92	93
ARKANSAS							MASSACHUSETTS							OREGON						
Fulbright (D)	149	87	80	11	94	88	Kennedy (D)	147	86	81	20	98	92	Cordon (R)	164	96	92	3	98	95
McClellan (D)	112	65	77	13	73	82	Saltonstall (R)	158	92	92	7	96	95	Morse (D)	151	88	86	12	95	95
CALIFORNIA							MICHIGAN							PENNSYLVANIA						
Knowland (R)	165	96	96	4	99	99	Ferguson (R)	164	96	97	6	99	99	Duff (R)	130	76	75	21	88	85
Kuchel (R)	145	85	88	8	89	92	Potter (R)	161	94	93	3	96	95	Martin (R)	165	96	94	3	98	97
COLORADO							MINNESOTA							RHODE ISLAND						
Johnson (D)	162	95	95	0	95	96	Humphrey (D)	148	87	87	12	94	94	Green (D)	155	91	92	5	94	94
Millikin (R)	166	97	96	1	98	97	Thye (R)	156	91	93	5	94	96	Pastore (D)	157	92	89	5	95	93
CONNECTICUT							MISSISSIPPI							SOUTH CAROLINA						
Bush (R)	160	94	91	7	98	95	Eastland (D)	80	47	57	28	63	71	Johnston (D)	153	89	92	5	92	94
Purtell (R)	154	90	92	7	94	95	Stennis (D)	163	95	94	2	96	95	Maybank (D)	127	74	78	20	86	87
DELAWARE							MISSOURI							SOUTH DAKOTA						
Frear (D)	141	82	81	12	89	90	Hennings (D)	146	85	84	10	91	90	Case (R)	161	94	93	2	95	94
Williams (R)	165	96	97	3	98	98	Symington (D)	145	85	87	10	91	93	Mundt (R)	153	89	92	7	94	95
FLORIDA							MONTANA							TENNESSEE						
Holland (D)	165	96	97	6	100	99	Mansfield (D)	152	89	91	8	94	95	Gore (D)	151	88	90	6	92	93
Smathers (D)	152	89	90	10	95	94	Murray (D)	150	88	80	13	95	92	Kefauver (D)	86	50	59	35	71	76
GEORGIA							NEBRASKA							TEXAS						
George (D)	123	72	73	15	81	79	Reynolds (R) (1)	73	90	90	7	99	99	Daniel (D)	140	82	80	25	96	90
Russell (D)	144	84	81	7	88	87	Bowring (R) (2)	120	90	90	5	94	94	Johnson (D)	168	98	98	0	98	98
IDAH0							NEVADA							UTAH						
Dworshak (R)	171	100	100	0	100	100	Malone (R)	159	93	92	6	96	96	Bennett (R)	165	96	97	6	100	100
Welker (R)	130	76	78	19	87	89	McCarran (D)	109	64	62	17	74	71	Watkins (R)	164	96	94	4	98	97
ILLINOIS							NEW HAMPSHIRE							VERMONT						
Dirksen (R)	155	91	85	6	94	90	Bridges (R)	118	69	68	24	83	81	Aiken (R)	169	99	98	2	100	99
Douglas (D)	140	82	87	25	96	97	Upton (R) (3)	145	85	85	16	94	94	Flanders (R)	89	52	56	62	88	85
INDIANA							NEW JERSEY							VIRGINIA						
Capehart (R)	104	61	64	27	77	77	Hendrickson (R)	155	91	93	7	95	97	Byrd (D)	115	67	70	10	73	75
Jenner (R)	125	73	77	24	87	86	Smith (R)	147	86	88	14	94	95	Robertson (D)	149	87	88	6	91	92
IOWA							NEW MEXICO							WASHINGTON						
Gillette (D)	117	68	67	24	82	78	Anderson (D)	153	89	85	1	90	87	Jackson (D)	168	98	97	1	99	99
Hickenlooper (R)	167	98	98	2	99	98	Chavez (D)	109	64	62	23	77	74	Magnuson (D)	158	92	87	7	96	95
KANSAS							NEW YORK							WEST VIRGINIA						
Carlson (R)	163	95	94	0	95	96	Ives (R)	159	93	83	8	98	88	Kilgore (D)	142	83	78	5	86	85
Schoeppel (R)	161	94	89	8	99	97	Lehman (D)	152	89	85	3	91	87	Neely (D)	147	86	88	13	94	95
KENTUCKY							NORTH CAROLINA							WISCONSIN						
Clements (D)	164	96	94	2	97	97	Ervin (D) (4)	74	74	74	20	94	94	McCarthy (R)	100	58	60	37	80	81
Cooper (R)	155	91	90	6	94	93	Lennon (D) (5)	109	64	69	29	81	83	Wiley (R)	102	60	66	13	67	75
LOUISIANA							NORTH DAKOTA							WYOMING						
Ellender (D)	123	72	80	15	81	87	Langer (R)	146	85	87	2	87	88	Barrett (R)	169	99	97	0	99	98
Long (D)	163	95	92	8	100	99	Young (R)	146	85	86	13	93	92	Crippa (R) (7)	91	98	98	0	98	98

- (1) Reynolds (R Neb.) sworn in 7/7/54; 81 roll calls.
 (2) Bowring (R Neb.) sworn in 4/26/54; 133 roll calls.
 (3) Upton (R N.H.) sworn in 1/6/54; 171 roll calls.

- (4) Ervin (D N.C.) sworn in 6/11/54; 100 roll calls.
 (5) Lennon (D N.C.) sworn in 7/15/53; 199 roll calls.
 (6) Burke (D Ohio) sworn in 1/6/54; 171 roll calls.
 (7) Crippa (R Wyo.) sworn in 6/28/54; 93 roll calls.



pressures on congress

PRESSURE POINTS

Schools. The Americans for Democratic Action, the Jewish War Veterans and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have asked Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. to investigate strikes and disturbances accompanying racial integration of schools. On Oct. 3, ADA's National Board called for an investigation of parent strikes to "determine whether they have a common origin and whether the federal civil rights statutes have been violated." The Jewish War Veterans Oct. 4 "recommended strongly" that the National Association for the Advancement of White People be investigated. The group charged the NAAWP with "working to undermine the decision of the Supreme Court pertaining to non-segregation in the school systems of the United States." On Oct. 5, the CIO called on Brownell to "take firm and fast action" with federal civil rights laws to insure "peaceful integration of the public schools."

Transportation. The Federation for Railway Progress said in the October issue of its magazine, *Railway Progress*, that "the railroad industry...is slated to receive plenty of attention from the Administration in the next few months." The magazine reported there are nine groups in the federal government making studies of transportation. One group, the President's Cabinet Committee on Transportation Policy and Organization, is due to make its report by Dec. 1, the magazine said.

Political Action. Labor's Non-Partisan League, an affiliate of the United Mine Workers of America, Oct. 1 endorsed 27 candidates for the House and 12 for the Senate. In a letter which appeared with the endorsements in the *United Mineworkers Journal*, the League told UMW members: "You have many friends in both parties. Single them out. Support them. You have enemies in both parties, speak and vote against them."

Business. Clem D. Johnston, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said Sept. 30 the nation should not allow "present-day inquisitors to stifle our bright dreams" for the business era ahead. Speaking to an American Chamber of Commerce Executives meeting in San Francisco, Johnston said: "Certain politicians have found it profitable to spread the illusion that modern society is too complex for the average individual and that he should be allowed only a limited proprietorship over his own affairs. There could be no more sorry prescription for drab mediocrity."

Anti-Trust. The CIO said Oct. 6 a committee named by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., to study the nation's anti-trust laws "is not a proper committee to consider" whether these laws should be broadened to cover labor unions. Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, made it clear CIO would oppose application of anti-trust laws to labor unions.

Coal. Drastic curbs on use and production of natural gas and on imports of residual fuel oil were recommended to the government Sept. 30 by the Bituminous Coal Industry Committee. Two subcommittees of the group

reported curbs are "obviously necessary" in view of the economic troubles plaguing coal operators. The reports were sent to Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and head of the Interdepartmental Committee created by President Eisenhower to propose steps to relieve widespread coal mine shutdowns and unemployment.

Power. The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association tangled with Rep. A. L. Miller (R Neb.) Sept. 30 over charges by the Congressman that the group is "socialistic." Miller's criticism was contained in a letter to Jack E. Smith, NRECA president, which also said: "The hard core of your group seems to be made up of a small group of socialists who would like to federalize and make the government responsible for production and sale of power to every home in the United States." Smith replied that "Rep. Miller is evidently worried about the voting record we print for farmers on rural electric issues. He has reason to be as his voting record shows him voting right only nine times out of 27...We are not socialistic. We are opposed to an electric monopoly in any form, federal or private. Our membership is made up of both Republicans and Democrats."

Housing. The National Association of Real Estate Boards will urge the next session of Congress to pass legislation which would "place much federal real estate on local tax rolls." A NAREB official told Congressional Quarterly Oct. 6 the government "owns one-fourth of all land of the country...in some states it owns more than one-half of all real estate." He said NAREB has already started a drive to restore all possible federal holdings to local tax rolls, with major targets being manufacturing plants, office buildings, and warehouses held in the government's name.

Conservation. Development of a national water policy to include the tapping of rivers, lakes and possibly the ocean was urged in Washington Nov. 30 by a conservation conference. Held under auspices of the Agriculture Department, the conference included 19 leaders of farm and industrial groups, who agreed the nation faces a "desperate" shortage of water to meet future needs of industry as well as agriculture.

Farm. Members of the National Grange "have work to do" next January in renewing their fight for a sound farm program based on expanded markets, according to the October issue of the *National Grange Monthly*. Roy Battles, assistant to the master of the Grange, said: "This work will be made more difficult because most urbanites have been led to believe flexibility of supports is the full answer to the problem. This erroneous viewpoint is tragic." Battles indicated the Grange's major legislative goal next year will be a sound foreign trade policy. "An intelligent trade policy would help in solving the farm price and surplus problem and at the same time help materially in winning the cold war," he asserted. Flexible price supports will "do nothing" to bolster sagging farm income, and will do little toward increasing consumption or decreasing production of surplus commodities, Battles said.



NIXON ON SUBVERSIVES

Repeating his charge made Sept. 18 at Huron, S.D., that "thousands of Communists, fellow travelers and security risks have been removed from the (federal) payroll," Vice President Richard M. Nixon asserted Oct. 1 that among those removed by the Eisenhower Administration were 400 persons active in Communist front organizations, 200 sexual deviates and 600 convicted of felonies and misdemeanors. His statement followed charges by Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell that Nixon had "lied" about the Administration's accomplishments in removing security risks from the government. Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) said in a Sept. 30 speech that "the man who now holds this office (as vice president) is the same man being used by the Republican Party to lead this fascist attack in using the 'big lie' technique."

Meanwhile, Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall demanded that Mitchell either apologize for calling Nixon a liar or remove his name from a clean-politics pledge both men signed Sept. 14. Mitchell responded by challenging Nixon to identify a single Communist the Eisenhower Administration has fired under its loyalty-security program.

In Washington, Civil Service Chairman Philip Young said Oct. 2 the Republicans are carrying out their 1952 campaign promise to "clean up the mess in Washington." But he said he was "not at liberty to say" how many Communists, fellow travelers and other security risks had been dropped. Nixon said that additional figures on security risks will be released "in the very near future."

GOP STRATEGY MEETING

Top GOP Congressional leaders met with President Eisenhower Oct. 8 in Denver for a political strategy meeting considered by political observers to be of major importance. The meeting was called following the President's Oct. 3 talk with House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), who told newsmen that "we haven't been able to get across to the people just how good (the Eisenhower) program is." Halleck said the President's "voice is a strong voice and the people have confidence in him. I would like to see some repetition of the President's Los Angeles speech."

CIO CRITICIZES SIX

The Congress of Industrial Organizations Oct. 4 listed five Republican Senators up for election this fall whose votes on seven "key" issues in 1954 were termed "wrong." They are Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and Guy Cordon (R Ore.). The CIO directed similar criticism at Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), who won re-election Sept. 13. The issues were Taft-Hartley revision, the Beeson appointment to the NLRB, the George Amendment to raise personal income tax exemptions, broadened employment compensation benefits, the Butler bill dealing with the problem of investigating Communist-infiltrated unions, the conference report on atomic energy, and the flexible farm price support system.

FARM PROGRAM

Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), who led the successful Senate fight for passage of the Administration's flexible farm price support bill, on Oct. 2 took issue with an earlier statement by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) that the law would cost Republicans control of Congress. "The flexible price supports are not a partisan issue," Aiken contended. "If Clinton Anderson (D N.M.) and Spessard Holland (D Fla.) had not stood up and slugged with us, we would not have won."

"CREEPING NORMALCY"

Adlai E. Stevenson, speaking Oct. 2 in Detroit, declared that "the lesson we must now learn is that stabilization (of the economy) is not enough." He criticized what he termed "creeping GOP normalcy," which he described as "a 'normal' underemployment of our resources and a transfer of our resources and concern from the many to the few."

STATE ROUNDUP

NEW YORK: Democratic leaders in the 20th Congressional District Sept. 30 selected Irwin D. Davidson, a Special Sessions Justice and former State Assemblyman, as the Democratic candidate for Congress to replace Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D), who is running on the Democratic ticket for state attorney general. The GOP nominee is Warren L. Schnur. In the 21st District, Floyd W. Cramer, president of the Washington Heights Federal Savings and Loan Association, was chosen by Republican district leaders as the GOP candidate for Congress. The incumbent, Jacob K. Javits (R), is running as the Republican candidate for attorney general against Roosevelt. Cramer's Democratic opponent, Herbert Zelenko, a New York attorney, has been endorsed by the Liberal Party. Javits formerly carried Liberal Party endorsement.

PENNSYLVANIA: Fifteen state officials and employees -- including Gov. John S. Fine's (R) top assistant and one of his cabinet members -- were indicted Oct. 1 on charges of conspiring to force state workers to contribute funds to a Republican political campaign. Among those indicted by an Allegheny County grand jury were State Insurance Commissioner Artemas C. Leslie, and Frederick P. Hare, Fine's administrative assistant. County District Attorney James F. Malone started the investigation May 5. Malone and ex-Sheriff Thomas Whitten head an anti-Fine Republican faction in Allegheny county.

TEXAS: Gov. Allan Shivers (D) declared Oct. 5 that for "the last time" the nation's two major political parties had made the South "crawl in humiliating submission." Asserting the South had been ignored too long by one great party and forgotten too quickly by the other, he called for all 48 states to join in a battle for state's rights. Shivers' remarks were made in New Orleans at a testimonial dinner honoring Gov. Robert Kennon (D) of Louisiana. Both Shivers and Kennon "bolted" the Democratic party to support President Eisenhower's candidacy in 1952.

NEVADA SENATE RACE

Two late starters in the Nov. 2 election derby, Ernest S. Brown (R) and Alan Bible (D), are campaigning for the Nevada Senate seat left vacant by the death Sept. 28 of Democratic Sen. Pat McCarran. (See CO Weekly Report, p. 1238.)

The campaign got an official go-ahead Oct. 8 when the Nevada Supreme Court ordered an election to fill the vacancy. The high court's ruling upset a GOP-won permanent injunction designed to prevent the election. The injunction, granted in Reno Oct. 6 by District Judge A. J. Maestretti, prohibited the Washoe County clerk from placing the names of Brown and Bible on the ballot.

If the injunction had been upheld, Brown, former Reno district attorney, would have served for the remainder of McCarran's term, which expires Jan. 3, 1957. Brown, 51, was appointed to fill the vacancy Oct. 1 by Gov. Charles H. Russell (R). He also filed as a candidate, in case the Republicans lost their fight to keep him in office without having to face the voters Nov. 2. He was selected as the party nominee by the GOP State Central Committee Sept. 30.

Bible, 44, also of Reno, is a former state attorney general and former law partner of McCarran. He was chosen to make the race by the Democratic State Central Committee Oct. 1. Democrats hold a 3-2 edge in voter registration.

"We are happy the voting franchise of the people was upheld," declared Democratic State Chairman Keith Lee. The dispute over whether McCarran's successor must be chosen at the polls was based on different interpretations of Nevada's election laws. State Attorney General William T. Matthews (D), whose opinion was sought by the governor and later upheld by the Court, said an election should be held this fall. Even if Brown loses the election, he will be sworn in as a Senator Nov. 8 on the basis of his appointment. How long he would serve after that is uncertain.

NEW REPUBLICAN SENATOR

Brown's selection came as a surprise. He was one of four Republicans whose names were put before the GOP state committee by its executive committee. Edmund Converse of Las Vegas, president of Bonanza Airlines and a leading backer of President Eisenhower in the state, was regarded as the most likely possibility but eliminated himself. Others considered were William B. Wright of Deeth, wealthy cattleman, and Jack McCloskey, Hawthorne, weekly newspaper publisher.

The Brown appointment makes the Senate lineup 49 Republicans, 46 Democrats and one independent.

Brown is a defender of the state's "right-to-work" law, now under Democratic attack. A proposition to repeal the law is on the November ballot. It was adopted in 1952. Russell was not bound to appoint Brown but there had been general agreement in GOP circles that the interim appointment and the Senate nomination should go to the same man.

In naming Brown to the vacancy, Russell said that Brown had told him that he would "wholeheartedly support the Eisenhower Administration." Brown himself told the press that "I will be on the Republican team and will follow Republican policy." He said, when asked about President Eisenhower: "I don't even know the guy. I may not have the opportunity to meet him. I don't even know where the Capitol is or how you get into the thing."

Born at Alturas, Calif., in 1903, Brown was graduated from the University of Nevada in 1926, studied law in a law office, and was admitted to the Nevada bar in 1927. He served in the Nevada legislature in 1933, where he was a member of a committee to investigate the state's closed banks and revise the State Banking Code. From 1935-42 he was district attorney of Washoe County. About a decade ago he led a movement against a CIO organizing drive in Nevada. He served in the Army infantry from 1942-45 and rose from major to colonel.

Since 1945, he has been in corporate law practice in Reno, his home since he was a child. He also has lectured at the University of Nevada on economics and sociology. He is a Protestant and a Mason.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

Unanimously selected on the first ballot by the Democratic state committee to be its 1954 Senate nominee, Bible is making his second race for the Senate in two years. Although backed by McCarran, Bible failed by 475 votes to win the Senate Democratic nomination in 1952 when Tom Mechling, a newcomer to the state and a political unknown, achieved the biggest upset in Nevada's political history. Mechling campaigned solely against the "McCarran machine." He claimed that if Bible were elected he would be a "stooge" for McCarran.

Despite his unexpected defeat Bible wired Mechling Sept. 3, 1952, "You may be sure that you and the Democratic Party will have my support in the forthcoming general election." McCarran withheld his support, however, calling Mechling an "out-of-state interloper and intruder" and "untrustworthy, untruthful and unfit." (Mechling subsequently was defeated by incumbent Sen. George P. Malone (R) by 2,742 votes, but ran 7,500 votes ahead of the 1952 Democratic Presidential ticket.)

Bible was born in Lovelock, Nev., Nov. 20, 1909, was graduated from the University of Nevada in 1930 and received his law degree from Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., in 1934. He was admitted to the Nevada bar in 1935 and from 1935-38 served as McCarran's partner in a Reno law firm. He served as deputy district attorney of Storey County from 1936-38, as deputy attorney general of Nevada from 1938-43, and as attorney general from 1943-50. He is now associated in the practice of law with Robert L. McDonald of Reno, who served as deputy attorney general of Nevada from 1949-51 and as assistant U.S. attorney from 1951-53. Bible's clients include the Colorado River Commission; Sprouse Reitz Co., Inc.; American Cancer Society; Reno Newspapers, Inc.; Inland Butren Oil Co., and Thomas C. Wilson Advertising Co. Bible is married, has two sons. He is a Methodist and a Mason.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATE RACE

Two issues -- "party loyalty" and "the right to vote" -- are being debated by South Carolinians in the controversy over who shall succeed the late Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1137, 1161-62 and 1209).

Maybank, a Democrat, was unopposed for renomination in the June 8 primary. Following his death Sept. 1, the Democratic state executive committee tabled a resolution favored by Gov. James F. Byrnes (D) calling for a special primary, and designated Edgar A. Brown, 66, of Barnwell, as the party nominee for the six-year Senate term. Many South Carolina Democrats criticized the committee's action. Ex-Gov. J. Strom Thurmond (D), 51, States Rights candidate for President in 1948, Sept. 7 announced as a write-in candidate, as did Marcus A. Stone (D), Florence and Dillon lumberman, on Sept. 17. Thurmond said that, if elected, he would resign in 1956 so that Democrats may nominate a candidate in a regular primary.

On Sept. 6, Byrnes appointed Charles E. Daniel, (D) Greenville contractor, to fill the vacant seat until Jan. 2. The South Carolina Secretary of State has informed Congressional Quarterly that there will be no contest for the short term (Nov. 3 to Jan. 2), and that the current contest among Brown, Thurmond and Stone is for the full six-year term beginning in January.

THE CANDIDATES

Brown, president pro tem of the state senate and chairman of its finance committee, is considered one of the most powerful political figures in South Carolina. He is also Democratic National Committeeman and a former chairman and present member of the Party's state executive committee which gave him the U.S. Senate nomination. Brown was twice defeated in races for the U.S. Senate, in 1926 and 1938.

In 1952 Brown, who terms himself a "regular" Democrat, supported Adlai E. Stevenson for President. He has received endorsement of Democratic National Chairman, Stephen A. Mitchell. Thurmond and Byrnes both supported the candidacy of President Eisenhower in 1952. Byrnes, who is retiring this year has not endorsed anybody. He said, however, that he would not support Brown because of the state committee's refusal to authorize a special primary.

In the Presidential campaign of 1948, Thurmond carried four states -- South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana -- and polled 39 of 531 electoral votes. His main attack was on the "so-called civil rights program, which is un-American to the core, and...will not work," and Fair Employment Practices Commission proposals. He declared that the "States Rights Democrats" had come into being when the Democratic Party abdicated its historic function of opposing federal encroachment on the sovereignty of the states. A lawyer and farmer of Edgefield, Thurmond has been a teacher, school superintendent, state senator and circuit judge. He served as governor from 1947-50. Thurmond calls himself a "progressive Southerner" interested in bettering conditions for the Negro, but on a segregated basis.

Write-In-Attempts

Available information sources do not reveal any instance of a successful write-in campaign since 1900.

When Rep. Hampton Pitts Fulmer (D S.C.) died on Oct. 19, 1944, after being renominated without opposition, then-Gov. Olin D. Johnston (D) ordered a primary 19 days before the election, and Rep. John J. Riley (D), who is still in Congress, was nominated. This action took place before the present state primary election law was passed. In Georgia, Herman Talmadge's write-in election claim in the 1946 governor's race was declared invalid by the courts, which ruled that the state legislature exceeded its legal rights in declaring his election.

In South Carolina this year, a campaign is being conducted by forces backing ex-Gov. J. Strom Thurmond (D) to "educate" voters on writing Thurmond's name on the ballot. The state attorney general has ruled that so long as poll managers can determine a written-in name on the ballot, it can be accepted as valid even if misspelled.

Edgar A. Brown the South Carolina Democratic nominee, was named by the Party's state committee. In Arkansas in 1937, Gov. Carl Bailey (D) was a committee nominee to fill the vacancy left by the death of Sen. Joseph T. Robinson (D). A Democrat, John E. Miller, resigned from the House of Representatives, ran as an independent, and defeated Bailey, but both were on the regular ballot.

THE ISSUES

Pro-Brown forces insist the issue is "party loyalty." They attack Thurmond for supporting President Eisenhower in 1952. Defenders of Brown -- and the state executive committee -- claim Thurmond, in criticizing Brown's selection, is attacking a law which he himself signed in 1950 when he was Governor. The law in question says nominees' names must be certified to the secretary of state 60 days before the general election, but that if a nominee dies or withdraws, the committee may choose his successor if there is not time enough to call a primary election. The committee said it acted under this law, and expressed doubt that citizens would wish to shoulder the cost of a second primary. "The very same leaders," Brown said, "who led the 1952 movement to leave the Party and support Eisenhower...are (now) trying to get control of the Party." Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), who defeated Thurmond in the 1950 primary for the Senate nomination, is supporting "the Democratic nominee."

The pro-Thurmond forces claim Brown, twice an unsuccessful Senate candidate, now is attempting to get in "through the back door." The committee's action, they say, is an attempt to disenfranchise South Carolina's 600,000 registered voters. Another issue is "the Barnwell ring," of which Brown is the leader, which comprises a bloc of lawyers-farmers-businessmen in the senate, who benefit from the rule of seniority and generally represent the less-populous counties.



committee roundup

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Action

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

Committee. Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures.

Action. Issued monthly report (Senate Committee Print 127) Oct. 6 on federal personnel and pay. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1166.)

The Committee said "regular" civilian employment by the federal government totaled 2,329,317 in August, a decrease of 2,883 below July, and 102,113 below the total for August, 1953. Military agencies accounted for 1,146,916 of the August, 1954, total.

Not included in the "regular" total were 387,684 foreign nationals employed abroad. The "regular" payroll for July, the last month for which figures were available, was \$775,689,000, a decrease of \$6,256,000 below June.

MANPOWER UTILIZATION

Committee. House Post Office and Civil Service.

Action. Released a preliminary report Oct. 4 in which the Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization said 17,500 Defense Department jobs had been abolished as useless in the preceding nine months.

Hearings

HOUSING PROBE

Committee. Senate Banking and Currency.

Continued Hearings on alleged irregularities in the federal housing program.

Background. See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1245.

Testimony. Oct. 1. (New York City) The Committee, checking on a Manhattan slum clearance project, disclosed more than a half million dollars were paid out over a two-year period without any construction being started. The project was turned over to private developers two years ago after federal and city governments financed purchase of the area. Samuel Caspert, secretary for the project, conceded the work was "a little behind." The committee received documents showing sponsors had received \$649,215.83 in rents from slum buildings not yet torn down. The project was undertaken under the FHA Title I slum clearance program.

Oct. 5. (Washington) The Committee was told that Clyde L. Powell, while assistant housing commissioner, made bank deposits equal to almost three times his salary from 1945 through April, 1954, when he was ousted. Powell, who had appeared twice before and refused to testify, again appeared and again refused, in-

voking the Fifth Amendment. A government accountant and a bank official testified about Powell's finances.

Other testimony portrayed Powell as a heavy gambler and borrower.

A Chicago builder, Nathan Manilow, president of American Community Builders, testified about a \$7,500 personal loan made to Powell in 1948. He said Powell repaid the loan. Manilow said he made the loan after the then-head of the Chicago FHA office told him Powell "was in difficulty." Manilow's firm constructed Park Forest, a large post-war project now housing 25,000 persons. The concern got about \$58 million worth of FHA mortgage commitments for apartments and houses at Park Forest. Manilow denied the loan to Powell had anything to do with subsequent approval of an increase in the commitment for part of his project. He said the higher commitment was made possible by a change in the law in 1949.

William Taylor Johnson, a Virginia Beach, Va., builder, testified he had given Powell \$3,000 in 1950 to cover Powell's gambling losses at a Virginia Beach casino.

A Washington, D.C., architect, Albert I. Cassel, testified Powell had demanded \$10,000 when Cassel went to Powell's office seeking an increased FHA loan commitment on Mayfair Mansions, a Washington apartment project. He said Powell told him unless the \$10,000 was paid, the increase would not be approved. Cassel said he paid.

Cassel also testified that before the \$5 million housing development was completed, aid was solicited from White House associates under Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower.

Oct. 6. Alfred Kaskell, a New York builder who put up \$32 million worth of government insured apartment projects in recent years, said the mortgages yielded \$250,000 more than the cost.

Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) of the Committee said as Kaskell finished testifying that the attitude of Kaskell and other builders "has set the private enterprise system back by a big degree." If that attitude persists, Capehart said, then eventually the government is going to erect and own all housing.

Another witness, Ben Cohen of Baltimore, told the Committee proceeds on mortgages on some projects exceeded actual job costs by as much as \$2.6 million. The capital stock on some of the projects represented no more than a \$100 investment on the part of the sponsors, he said. Cohen built several apartment projects from New Jersey to Virginia.

Ian Woodner of Washington, D.C., told the Committee he paid \$10,000 to Franklin D. Richards just after Richards' resignation as Federal Housing Administration Commissioner, in order to get the FHA to approve hotel accommodations for the \$10 million Woodner apartment-hotel. Woodner testified he got permission to rent 250 of his 1,139 units as hotel space in a letter signed by Clyde L. Powell.

Testimony also brought out that Woodner charged \$87,000 in detective fees to his hotel. Woodner confirmed he also paid \$30,000 to former Sen. D. Worth Clark (D Idaho) to represent him in Idaho in connection with proposed housing projects. Woodner denied he ever paid any bribes to Powell.

Oct. 7. Internal Revenue Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews told the Committee the government has a fair chance to collect additional taxes on "windfall" profits made on post-war building projects. Andrews took the position that profits gained when FHA-insured mortgages exceeded cost should be treated as income rather than capital gain.

Richards, FHA Commissioner from 1947-52, testified he made no contacts with government housing officials in working for Woodner on his successful application to FHA.

Mayor William A. Bowen of Statesboro, Ga., testified that Rep. Prince H. Preston (D Ga.) was an unlisted stockholder in an FHA-insured project at Savannah that netted a profit of \$150,000 on an investment of \$7,000. He said Preston, himself and another stockholder each received a net profit of about \$47,600 on investments of about \$2,333.

Chairman Capehart took the stand to testify that Preston got \$50,000 from sale of stock in the project. He said he wanted to testify because Preston in an Oct. 6 speech had accused Capehart of "character assassination and... (playing) politics on the eve of election." Preston had said his part in the project was a "legitimate business enterprise" which did not involve federal loan insurance.

Related Developments. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., Oct. 6 established a new unit in the Justice Department's Criminal Division to deal with cases arising from FHA irregularities.

He said a special grand jury, which was presented housing matters the same day, would "inquire into bribery and other criminal conduct in the federal housing program," and specifically into the conduct of Powell.

Meanwhile, Powell's attorney, Daniel B. Maher, filed papers challenging the validity of the grand jury. Maher's petition asked the U.S. District Court to "take judicial notice of countless predictions... that there would be political indictments returned against members of the former Administration prior to the November election."

The Justice Department said Powell "had charge of the rental housing program which operated from 1946-50 and resulted in windfalls to speculators exceeding \$51 million alone in 285 cases reviewed by the Housing and Home Finance Agency."

Brownell assigned Max H. Goldschein, a top criminal prosecutor in the Department, to assist U.S. Attorney Leo Rover in presenting housing cases to the grand jury. Goldschein was also assigned to coordinate similar grand jury investigations the attorney general has requested elsewhere in the country.

Justice Department said in a statement that its fraud unit has been getting 10-15 cases daily arising from housing investigations by the FBI, Congressional committees and housing agencies. The Department also said FHA has been referring many cases involving alleged receipts of gratuities by FHA personnel. Where criminal action appears warranted, the department said, cases are being referred to U.S. district attorneys.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Committee. House Education and Labor Special Subcommittee on Federal Aid for School Construction.

Held Hearings Oct. 6-7 on states' needs for school construction. Chairman Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) said "school construction is the answer to any phase of fed-

eral assistance to education." He said \$10 billion to \$12 billion should be spent on school construction.

Testimony. Oct. 6. Jordan L. Larson, president of the American Association of School Administrators, said federal construction aid would stimulate local initiative "without sacrificing... local control..."

Rex H. Turner of the National Education Association and Walter Jackson, superintendent of schools in Decatur, Ala., agreed that the federal government should aid school construction. E. Paul Jones testified on crowded conditions and substandard facilities in Negro schools of Jefferson County, Ala.

Oct. 7. The following school officials presented statistics on construction and renovation needs in their states: W. J. Terry, Alabama superintendent of education; W. W. Trent, of West Virginia; Adel F. Throckmorton, Kansas superintendent of public instruction; Don M. Dafoe, Alaska commissioner of education, and Pearl A. Wanamaker, Washington state superintendent of public instruction.

POWER CONTRACT

Committee. Senate Judiciary Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee.

Continued Hearings on the proposed Dixon-Yates power contract with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Background. The contract, ordered negotiated by President Eisenhower, would provide for construction of a power plant at West Memphis, Ark., by two private power companies -- Middle South Utilities, Inc., and the Southern Company -- known as the Dixon-Yates combine (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1244).

Testimony. Oct. 1. J. D. Stietenroth, former secretary-treasurer of Mississippi Power and Light Company, a subsidiary of Middle South Utilities, said the Mississippi company tried to cut off competition from a Rural Electrification Administration cooperative and is now trying to buy out the cooperative by paying off its obligations.

He said that under the present Administration the relationship between the Mississippi company and the REA headquarters has been "cordial" from the company viewpoint and "worse" than under the last Administration from the co-operative viewpoint.

Stietenroth said that when an attempt was made to establish a cooperative known as North Central Mississippi Electric Power Association, the Mississippi Power and Light Company went into that part of the state and built new lines "in every direction," established reduced rates and began "super-duper service." Because of the move of the private company, the witness said, the co-operative could not get enough customers. He said the cooperative is in "serious financial trouble" and that the private company offered to pay its deficit and take it over.

The subcommittee announced it was forwarding Stietenroth's testimony to the Justice Department for possible criminal prosecution because of alleged violation of the Holding Company Act of 1935.

Oct. 5. Stietenroth testified the Dixon-Yates contract would produce a private power group "so huge it is frightening."

The witness said he believed E. A. Yates, chairman of the Board of the Southern Company, has power over his company and its subsidiaries equal to that exercised by E. H. Dixon in the Middle South group. He said in

reply to a question by Kefauver that he thought the proposed contract might be "a wall against expansion of TVA operations into the area to be served by Dixon-Yates."

Oct. 6. Subcommittee Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) announced he would ask Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., to make an investigation of accounting practices of Middle South.

Stietenroth, on the stand again, challenged accounting practices he said Middle South requires Mississippi Power to employ, particularly depreciation accounting methods.

On motion of Kefauver, the Subcommittee voted to send a transcript of the hearings to the comptroller general's office. Kefauver said the comptroller general maintains a "black list" of companies with which the government cannot do business. He said testimony has indicated "possible violations of the law" by Middle South and possible unreliability of reports filed with government agencies.

Oct. 6. The Subcommittee demanded the AEC disclose whether the Dixon-Yates contract had been approved. In a letter to the AEC, Langer said the Subcommittee deemed it "highly improper" for the government to sign a contract while the Subcommittee is investigating it.

Stietenroth returned to the stand, but most of his testimony repeated that given earlier.

Oct. 7. Ralph H. Demmler, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, said the SEC had permitted Middle South to proceed with a stock program that could conceivably raise more than \$1 million to carry out the still unsigned power contract with AEC.

R. A. McDowell, director of SEC's division of corporate regulation, said several public power associations had requested open hearings on the stock transaction, but added these requests were later withdrawn. He added that he thought the associations withdrew their request for the public hearing after consulting with Middle South.

Langer and Kefauver accused the AEC of not showing "a proper respect" for the Subcommittee. Kefauver added that there is "an effort of secrecy" on the AEC's part, "and great anxiety to have this contract consummated before Congress convenes."

Related Developments. Kefauver said Oct. 1 the Federal Power Commission has begun an examination of the books of Mississippi Power and Light Company. Middle South Utilities Attorney Daniel James told the Subcommittee his company also requested and welcomes examination of its books.

Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall of the Power Commission wrote Kefauver that if the Mississippi company kept two sets of books, as Stietenroth charged, and the

second set are memoranda or supplemental records solely for tax purposes, such records would not necessarily be objectionable.

In a statement issued the same day, President E. H. Dixon of Middle South said "our books and records are complete and accurate." He said the company is under the closest scrutiny of the Securities and Exchange Commission. He said if Stietenroth "has any knowledge...of wrongdoing, his public duty...is to institute legal proceedings where...the facts may be determined."

The American Public Power Association Oct. 2 accused the Administration of an "unconscionable, inexcusable and indefensible" attempt to keep secret the details of the Dixon-Yates contract.

Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee Oct. 6 announced the committee tentatively had agreed to meet Oct. 13 to see if it can waive the 30-day waiting period required by the Atomic Energy Act before the contract can go into effect. Cole said the AEC has advised him that it was ready to present information concerning the contract and had requested that the committee consider waiving the 30-day provision.

Oct. 7. The AEC said in a letter to Langer it had approved the form of a contract with Dixon-Yates but had not yet signed it.

The Rural Electrification Administration announced Oct. 7 that no decision has yet been made as to whether the North Central Mississippi Electric Power Association, a cooperative, will be sold to the Mississippi Power and Light Company, a private utility. REA said, however, that the cooperative is "operating at a substantial monthly loss and cannot continue in this way." REA added that the decision to sell out rests with the cooperative's board of directors, not with REA or the federal government.

COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

Committee. Special House Committee on Communist Aggression, Subcommittee on Latin America.

Continued Hearings Oct. 8 on communism in Latin America. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1244.)

Testimony. Ambassador John E. Peurifoy, who represented the U.S. in Guatemala during that nation's revolution, said: "The Communist conspiracy in Guatemala did represent a very real and very serious menace to the security of the United States." He said "that menace still continues in Latin America." Peurifoy denied reports that he had helped instigate the revolution.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

CQ Weekly Report published weekly at Washington, D.C., for October 8, 1954.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Buel F. Wear; Editors, Nelson and Henrietta Poynter; Managing editor, LeRoy S. Mattingly; Business manager, Robert B. Andrews, all of 1156 19th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) -- 1500.

(Signed) LeRoy S. Mattingly, Managing Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, 1954.

(SEAL) (Signed) Nolia B. Howard
Notary Public, D.C.

(My commission expires Sept. 30, 1957)

Around The Capitol

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

PACT REACTION

The Oct. 3 signing of the London nine-power pact to rearm West Germany evoked generally favorable comments from lawmakers.

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Oct. 5 he thinks the Senate would quickly approve the agreement if the Administration should submit it when the upper chamber reconvenes Nov. 8. "My view is that the agreement substantially meets the desires of the Senate," Wiley said.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) Oct. 5 described the pact as "new and even stronger evidence of the solidarity of the freedom-loving nations of the world."

Sen. James H. Duff (R Pa.) said Oct. 5 ratification would put the western allies in a "magnificent position of strength."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said Oct. 2 that "the U.S. and Britain must be participants" in any successful solution to the task of rearming Germany.

GENERAL MOTORS CONTRACT

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) Oct. 3 renewed his attack on General Motors Corporation. He said Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson's explanation of procurement policies "do not square with the facts." Wilson shot back that Jackson "doesn't know what he is talking about and would seem to be purposely distorting the truth." Jackson had criticized the volume of defense contracts awarded General Motors since Wilson became Defense Secretary. Wilson answered that most of the contracts merely carried out commitments made by the Truman Administration.

MCCARTHY'S DEFENSE

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Oct. 3 emphasized what he called his "fight against communism" as a main defense against the censure charges proposed against him. McCarthy said a vote to censure him would be a "warning that no other Senator should go out and fight against communism or treason." The Senator, who appeared on the "Meet the Press" television program, also said he would not make an accounting of funds given him to fight communism. The Senate is scheduled to reconvene Nov. 8 to consider the censure charges (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1241).

FORMER CONGRESSMAN DIES

Former Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D N.C., 1911-52) who headed the House Ways and Means Committee longer than any lawmaker and was credited with introducing more tax bills than any legislator in the country's history, died Oct. 1 at his home in Laurel Springs, N.C. Doughton sponsored the nation's first Social Security Act. He was 90 years old.

MORSE ON MCCARTHY

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) predicted Oct. 6 that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) would not only be censured by the Senate but would lose his committee chairmanship. "Even if the Republicans should win in November...I can't imagine more than a handful of Senators voting to give McCarthy a committee chairmanship," Morse said.

The Executive Branch

GERMANY AND TRIESTE

President Eisenhower said Oct. 4 the new Western European Defense Alliance "may be one of the greatest diplomatic achievements of our times." The nine-power agreement to rearm Germany, open membership to her in the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance, and end the occupation was signed in London Oct. 3.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said Oct. 5 Allied high commissioners in Germany would immediately "forego the exercises of their occupation rights." The Senate, however, which must ratify the treaty, is expected to delay action until the French approve it.

On Oct. 5, Mr. Eisenhower hailed the settlement of another international trouble spot -- Trieste. He sent congratulations to the leaders of Italy and Yugoslavia on their agreement to partition the area.

NEW INVESTIGATIONS

A new program to uncover and prevent non-criminal misconduct and improprieties by federal employees has been ordered by President Eisenhower. The order, issued by the Budget Bureau June 14, was disclosed Sept. 30.

Murray Snyder, acting presidential press secretary, denied in Denver that it was a "super-snooper, Gestapo-like program". Its purpose, he said, is to prevent or stop "loose practices by federal employees." The program was reported to have been prompted by scandals in the Federal Housing Administration.

DEFENSE SECURITY RISKS

Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson said in Denver Oct. 4 after a conference with President Eisenhower that the number of security risks in his department "is happily quite small in percentages." He declared the department is "stepping up" its "procedures for handling cases of individuals who have shown up as security risks." Wilson said he believes there are fewer risks within his department than elsewhere in the government.

SURPLUS CROP SALES

President Eisenhower was told Sept. 30 that negotiations are nearly completed for the sale abroad of \$384 million in government-owned surplus farm products. Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson reported the sales will include \$143 million in bread grain, \$87 million in cotton, \$50 million in fats and oils and undisclosed amounts of fruits and tobacco. Benson said negotiations are being conducted with the United Kingdom, Japan, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, and Chile. The products will be paid for in foreign currency, which will be used for foreign economic aid, promotion of multilateral trading and defense bases abroad.

UNDERSECRETARY HOOVER

Herbert Hoover, Jr., son of the 31st President, was sworn in Oct. 4 as undersecretary of state to succeed Gen. Walter Bedell Smith. Hoover, Sr., who witnessed the ceremony, explained with a grin: "I had nothing whatsoever to do with this appointment." Smith resigned to become vice chairman of the board of American Machine and Foundry Co.



congressional quiz

1. Q--I understand the Senate returns to Washington Nov. 8. Does the House have to convene then too?

A--No. Both Senate and House agreed to a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 266) Aug. 20 by which the House adjourned sine die that day but gave its consent to final Senate adjournment "at any time prior to Dec. 25, 1954, when the Senate shall so determine." The resolution also provided that the Senate "may adjourn or recess for such periods in excess of three days as it may determine." Article I, Section 5 of the Constitution requires that neither house may adjourn for more than three days without consent of the other.

2. Q--Does the House eventually have to act on the McCarthy censure matter?

A--The Constitution says that each house shall be the judge of the qualifications of its Members and each house may "punish its Members for disorderly behavior." The recommendation of censure adopted by the Select Committee to Study Censure Charges was pursuant to a Senate resolution. For these reasons the House of Representatives would not be involved in the censure matter.

3. Q--Did the pressure of campaigning cause Congressmen to miss many opportunities to vote this election year?

A--Congressional Quarterly's analysis of Voting Participation -- answering "yea" or "nay" when the roll was called -- shows the voting average for all Members was 84 per cent, a drop of 3.4 per cent from their 1953 score. Republicans in both Senate and House had a little higher Voting Participation average than did Democrats. Senate Republicans averaged 88 per cent Voting Participation in 1954; Senate Democrats averaged 82 per cent. House Republicans averaged 86 per cent; House Democrats, 82 per cent. Lumping 1953-54, the 83rd Congress (1953-54) scored higher than the 82nd (1951-52).

4. Q--Haven't quite a few Senators died lately? How many Senate deaths have there been during the 83rd Congress?

A--Nine Senators have died since the 83rd Congress was elected. They were Willis Smith (D N.C.), Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Dwight Griswold (R Neb.), Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), Hugh Butler (R Neb.), Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) and Pat McCarran (D Nev.). The mortality rate in the Senate for the past 10 years has averaged only five Members each Congress.

5. Q--Who has supported President Eisenhower more, Republicans or Democrats?

A--On 198 tests of support for the President's program and leadership, Republicans voted with Mr. Eisenhower 72 per cent of the time on roll-call votes, while Democrats voted with him 45 per cent of the time. The President won 164 of the tests and lost 34. Without support from at least some Democrats in Congress, he would have lost 121 of the 164 victories, according to a Congressional Quarterly vote analysis.

6. Q--What region's Congressmen had the lowest average of voting support for legislation sought by President Eisenhower?

A--Senators and Representatives of both parties from the South had the lowest percentage for backing the President's program, as reflected by roll-call votes on the 198 tests of Eisenhower support during the 83rd Congress. A survey by Congressional Quarterly showed that GOP Southern Congressmen scored 68 per cent on Eisenhower Support; Democratic Congressmen scored 43 per cent. Western Republican Congressmen scored 76 per cent Eisenhower support; Western Democrats scored 48 per cent.

7. Q--Who is doing more campaign spending, the Republicans or Democrats?

A--Campaign expenditure reports filed with the House of Representatives for the three-month period of June, July and August showed that GOP campaign committees received \$682,500 and spent \$749,200. Democrat committees reported receiving \$239,000 and spending \$291,400. Reports on campaign spending to the Clerk of the House of Representatives are required by the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

8. Q--Did the Watkins Committee report deal strictly with censure of Sen. McCarthy?

A--No. In addition to proposing censure of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), the Select Committee, headed by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) recommended four changes in the Standing Rules of the Senate aimed at tightening Congressional investigative procedure. The Committee also suggested that certain "classified" government information should be made available to Congress if it would help committees carry out their responsibilities.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (4) 1100; (5), (6) 1219 ff; (7) 1237; (8) 1243.

Counterpunch And Punch

Rep. Prince H. Preston (D Ga.) Oct. 8 accused Sen. Homer Capehart (R Ind.) of "character assassination and...(playing) politics on the eve of election." Preston's counterpunch preceded the punch, which came the following day in testimony before Capehart's Banking and Currency Committee. The Committee, which is investigating alleged scandals in the post-war housing program, heard that Preston and two others shared a \$150,000 return on \$7,000 invested in an FHA-insured project at Savannah. Preston said his part in the project was a "legitimate business enterprise."

Ace In A Deep Hole

The Atomic Energy Commission Oct. 7 said it had approved the form of the so-called Dixon-Yates power contract.

The announcement trumped the latest play of the Senate Judiciary Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee. The Subcommittee's ace witness, J.D. Steitenroth, a former power company executive, testified that the proposed contract would produce a private power group "so huge it is frightening."

The Subcommittee protested the "secrecy" surrounding the contract, but the protests failed to move Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. He said his group would meet Oct. 13 to see if it can waive a waiting period so the contract can go into effect.

Another Senate Race

Nevada's Supreme Court ruled voters may choose a successor to the late Sen. Pat McCarran (D). The ruling, ending a bitter legal battle in victory for the Democrats, upset a GOP-won injunction designed to

"You're Another"

The political dispute about how many security risks have been kicked out of government continued, with much heat.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon repeated that "thousands of Communists, fellow travelers and security risks" have been ousted. He said he had "facts and figures" to back up his statement, despite charges by Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell that he "lied."

GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall got into the act by demanding that Mitchell apologize -- or take his name off a clean-politics pledge signed Sept. 14.

permit the Republican appointee to the vacancy, Ernest S. Brown, to serve until 1957. Brown will serve until the 84th Congress convenes, but to fill the post any longer he must defeat the Democratic nominee, Alan Bible, in Nov. 2 voting.

Behind The Headlines

U.S. lawmakers up for re-election, or storing ammunition for the day when they might be, can point with pride to the high voting scores chalked up by Republicans and Democrats in the 83rd Congress.

According to a Congressional Quarterly analysis of record voting during the 83rd Congress Members voted "yea" or "nay" 86 per cent of the time their names were called for roll-call votes. They went "On The Record" even more frequently by making their stands known in

nine out of every 10 issues put to a record vote in the 83rd Congress.

GOP lawmakers in the 83rd Congress led in Voting Participation with an 88 per cent score, compared to the Democrats' 83 per cent average. The Republicans also went On The Record more often,

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

scoring 92 per cent to an 89 per cent average for Democrats. In the 82nd Congress, Republicans scored 82.6 per cent, Democrats 80.7 per cent in Voting Participation.

In 1954 -- a Congressional election year -- voting average for all Members was 84 per cent, a drop of 3.4 per cent from their 1953 score. The 1954 On-The-Record averages were also lower -- but topped the marks set in 1952, which was also an election year when political campaigning often drew Members away from Congress.